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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COL SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	x
v.	16 CR 396 (GHW)
KEVIN LEWIS	Plea
Defendant	
	New York, N.Y. July 19, 2017 1:05 p.m.
Before:	
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HON.	GREGORY H. WOODS District Judge
	APPEARANCES
JOON H. KIM Acting United States Southern District of	
JASON SWERGOLD Assistant United Sta	
IRVING COHEN	ces necorney
Attorney for Defendan	nt Lewis

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(In open court; case called)

MR. SWERGOLD: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jason Swergold for the government.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good afternoon.

MR. COHEN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Irving Cohen appearing for Mr. Lewis.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

Good afternoon to you, Mr. Lewis. You can be seated.

MR. COHEN: Mr. Lewis is just in the process of signing the plea agreement, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, I have been informed that you wish to plead guilty to a lesser included offense to Count One of the indictment that's numbered 16 CR 396. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Before I accept your guilty plea, Mr. Lewis, I'm going to ask you a number of questions so that I can establish to my satisfaction that you wish to plead guilty because you are in fact guilty and not for some other reason, and also to ensure that you know what it is that you will be giving up if you choose to proceed and plead guilty.

If you don't understand any of my questions, or if you'd like to consult with your lawyer at any time for any reason, please just let me know, and I will be happy to give

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you as much time as you'd like to either confer with your counsel or for me to clarify the responses of my questions to you if it's helpful to you in responding.

First, Mr. Lewis, I'd like to ask you to please take an oath to answer the questions that I'm going to be putting to you here truthfully. Please stand.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Mr. Lewis, you are now under oath, which means that if you answer any of my questions falsely, you can be prosecuted for the separate crime of perjury or making false statements. The government has the right to use any statements that you give under oath against you in such a prosecution. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

First, Mr. Lewis, can you please tell me your full name.

THE DEFENDANT: Kevin Curtis Lewis.

THE COURT: How old are you?

THE DEFENDANT: 31.

THE COURT: Where were you born?

THE DEFENDANT: Bronx, New York.

THE COURT: Can you tell me how far you went in

24 school?

THE DEFENDANT: Ninth grade.

H7JQLEWp 1 THE COURT: Can you describe for me briefly, please, your employment experience. 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: I only had one job in my life. 4 THE COURT: Thank you. What was that? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Construction. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 Mr. Lewis, have you ever been treated or hospitalized 8 for any mental illness? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. What was that? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Depression, nightmares, stuff like 12 that. 13 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Depression and what else? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Nightmares. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. How long ago was that that you were treated? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: 2015. 18 THE COURT: Thank you. 19 Can I ask, is that a condition that impacts your 20 ability to understand what's happening in this proceeding 21 today?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I understand.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Mr. Lewis, are you currently or have you recently been under the care of a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist?

H7JQLEWp THE DEFENDANT: No.

1 THE COURT: Are you currently or have you recently 2 3 been hospitalized or treated for drug addiction? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Been treated? 5 THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: You mean like in a program or something?

THE COURT: Yes.

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you. Can you tell me when that was? THE DEFENDANT: This year. I'm in a program right now for drug treatment, and I completed one drug treatment program while I was in MCC custody.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Can I ask whether any element of the treatment that you've received or the condition that you were being treated for has had any impact or has any impact on your ability to understand what's happening in this proceeding?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Within the past 24 hours, Mr. Lewis, have you used or taken any alcohol, drugs or medication?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Is your mind clear today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

1 THE COURT: Do you understand what's happening in this 2 proceeding? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: Have you received, Mr. Lewis, a copy of 5 the indictment that's pending against you? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 7 THE COURT: Have you had enough of a chance to discuss with your lawyer the case in general and, in particular, the 8 9 charge to which you intend to plead guilty and any possible 10 defenses to that charge? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 12 THE COURT: Has your lawyer explained to you the 13 consequences of entering a plea of guilty? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with your lawyer's representation of you? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: Thank you very much. 19 Counsel, can I turn to you, please. Mr. Cohen, have 20 you discussed this matter with your client? 21 MR. COHEN: Yes, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Is he capable of understanding the nature 23 of these proceedings? 24 MR. COHEN: Completely. 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Swergold, Mr. Cohen, do either of you have any doubt as to the defendant's competence to plead at this time?

MR. SWERGOLD: No, your Honor.

MR. COHEN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

On the basis of Mr. Lewis' responses to my questions, my observations of his demeanor here in court, and the representations of counsel, I find that Mr. Lewis is competent to enter a plea of guilty at this time.

Now, Mr. Lewis, before we turn to your plea, I am going to explain certain constitutional rights that you have. I do this because these are rights that you will be giving up if you choose to proceed and enter a guilty plea. Again, please listen carefully to what I am about to say, and if you don't understand anything, please don't hesitate to stop me, and I or your counsel will explain the matter more fully.

First, Mr. Lewis, you have the right to plead not guilty to the charge against you in the indictment. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you did plead not guilty, you would be entitled to a speedy and public trial by a jury on the charge contained in the indictment against you.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, I understand.

THE COURT: Do you understand that? Thank you.

At a trial, you would be presumed to be innocent, and the government would be required to prove you guilty by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: A jury of 12 people would have to agree unanimously that you were guilty, and you would not have to prove that you were innocent if you were to go to trial. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: At trial, and at every stage of your case, you would be entitled to be represented by a lawyer. If you could not afford a lawyer, one would be appointed for you at public expense; that is, free of cost. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: During a trial, the witnesses for the government would have to come to court and testify in your presence, and your lawyer could cross-examine the government's witnesses and object to evidence offered by the government. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: At trial, you would also have the opportunity to offer evidence on your own behalf if you wished to do so, and you would have the right to compel witnesses to come to court to testify in your defense. Do you understand

that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to testify if you chose to do so, but you would also have the right not to testify; and if you decided not to testify, no one, including the jury, could draw any inference or suggestion of guilt from the fact that you did not testify. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand, Mr. Lewis, that by pleading guilty, you are giving up your right to seek suppression or exclusion from any evidence against you that the government may have obtained improperly?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at a trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Even now, Mr. Lewis, as you are entering this plea, you have the right to change your mind and plead not guilty and go to trial on the charge against you contained in the indictment. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, Mr. Lewis, you will also give up your right not to incriminate yourself. I say

that because I will ask you questions later during this proceeding about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are guilty as charged, and you will have to admit and acknowledge your guilt. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, Mr. Lewis, and if I accept your plea, you will give up your right to a trial and all the other rights that we have just discussed other than your right to a lawyer which you have regardless of whether or not you plead guilty. But there will be no trial, and I will enter a judgment of guilty and sentence on the basis of your plea.

There will be no appeal with respect to whether the government could use the evidence that it has against you or with respect to whether you did or did not commit this crime. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, we've just discussed a number of important rights that you have. Do you understand each and every one of those rights?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And are you willing to give up your right to a trial and the other rights that I've just discussed with you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, I understand that you've received a copy of the indictment containing the charge against you. Can I ask, have you read the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Do you understand that in the indictment you are charged with conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute 280 grams or more of mixtures and substances containing a detectable amount of cocaine base; that is, crack, in connection with participation in a narcotics conspiracy from in or about 2008 up to and including in or about 2016 in violation of 21 U.S.C. Section 846. Do you understand that's the charge against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, however, pursuant to your agreement with the United States, you are pleading guilty to the lesser included offense of conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute mixtures and substances containing a detectable amount of cocaine base in connection with participation in a narcotics conspiracy from in or about 2008 up to and including in or about 2016 in violation of 21 U.S.C. Sections 841(b)(1)(C) and 846. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Swergold, can I ask you to please state the elements of the offense in question.

MR. SWERGOLD: Yes, your Honor.

The elements of the lesser included offense in Count One are as follows:

First, that two or more persons agreed or conspired to distribute or possess with the intent to distribute one or more controlled substances; specifically, in this case a quantity of mixtures and substances containing a detectable amount of cocaine base commonly referred to as crack cocaine.

Second, that the defendant was party to or a member of the agreement or conspiracy.

Third, that the defendant joined the agreement or conspiracy knowing of its objective and intended to join together with at least one other alleged conspirator to achieve that objective.

The government would also prove that venue is proper in the Southern District of New York by a preponderance of the evidence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, do you understand that if you are to go to trial for this offense, that the government would have to prove all of the elements of the offense beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, I'm going to tell you the maximum possible penalty for the crime to which you are pleading guilty. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed. It does not mean that it is what you will necessarily receive; but you have to understand that by pleading guilty, you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments or penalties up to the maximum that I am about to describe. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: First, I'm going to tell you about the possible restrictions on your liberty.

The maximum term of imprisonment for this crime is 20 years, which could be followed by up to a lifetime term of supervised release. If you are sentenced to a term of supervised release, you will be subject to supervision by the probation office. There will be rules of supervised release that you will have to follow; and if you violate those rules, you can be returned to prison without a jury trial to serve additional time with no credit for time that you served in prison as a result of your sentence and no time spent on post release supervision.

You should understand, Mr. Lewis, that there is no parole in the federal system; and that if you are sentenced to

prison, you will not be released early on parole. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Second, in addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment also includes certain financial penalties. The maximum allowable fine is \$1 million, or twice the gross monetary gain derived from the offense, or twice the gross monetary loss to persons other than yourself, whichever is greater.

In addition, I can order restitution to any person or entity injured as a result of your criminal conduct.

I can also order you to forfeit all property derived from the offense or used to facilitate the offense.

And, finally, I must also order a mandatory special assessment of \$100.

Mr. Lewis, in addition to understanding the maximum punishment that can be imposed, you should understand that there is a mandatory minimum penalty that attaches to the crime to which you are intending to plead guilty. That means that even if I wanted to, I would not be allowed to sentence you to less than the minimum.

In this case, there is no mandatory minimum sentence of incarceration, but there is a mandatory minimum sentence of at least three years of supervised release.

1 Counsel, do either of you wish to correct or amend any of the penalties that I've just described before I proceed? 2 3 MR. SWERGOLD: No, your Honor. 4 MR. COHEN: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. 5 6 Mr. Lewis, do you understand that these are the 7 maximum possible penalties? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: And do you understand the mandatory 10 minimum sentence that applies in this case? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 Mr. Lewis, do you understand that as a result of your 14 quilty plea, you may lose certain valuable civil rights to the 15 extent that you have them or could otherwise obtain them now, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the 16 17 right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess any kind of 18 firearm? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Lewis, are you serving any other sentence, either state or federal, or to your knowledge are you 21 22 being prosecuted in state court for a state crime? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Serving a state sentence right now, 24 sir. 25 THE COURT: Thank you.

You should understand, Mr. Lewis, that your state and federal sentences could be consecutive, so that any sentence imposed in this case could be added on at the end of any other sentence that you have to serve. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand, Mr. Lewis, that if your lawyer or anyone else has attempted to predict what your sentence will be, that their prediction could be wrong?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the sentence ultimately imposed may be different from any estimate that your attorney may have given you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: That's good, because no one can give you an assurance of what your sentence will be because I'm going to decide your sentence, and I'm not going to do that now. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Before I impose your sentence, Mr. Lewis,
I will review a presentence report that is prepared by the
probation department. You and your counsel and counsel for the
United States will have the opportunity to challenge the facts
that are reported in that presentence report and also the
application of the advisory Sentencing Guidelines that are
recommended by the probation officer. I'm obliged to do my own

independent calculation of the advisory Sentencing Guidelines range.

After your initial advisory guidelines range has been determined, I have the authority in some circumstances to depart upward or downward from that range. Ultimately, I'll determine what a reasonable sentence is for you based on a number of sentencing factors contained in the statute found at 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a). That may result in the imposition of a sentence that is either greater or lesser than the advisory guidelines.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Have you and your attorney discussed how the advisory Sentencing Guidelines might apply in your case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, even if your sentence is different from what your lawyer or anyone else has told you it might be, even if it is different from what you expect or from what's contained in a written plea agreement entered into between you and the government, you will still be bound by your guilty plea and will not be allowed to withdraw your plea of guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Mr. Lewis, we've just discussed a number of important 1 possible consequences of your plea. Do you understand all of 2 3 those possible consequences? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 5 THE COURT: Thank you. 6 I understand that there is a written plea agreement 7 entered into between you, Mr. Lewis, and your lawyer and the 8 lawyer for the government. Is that correct? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 I have the original letter plea agreement dated July 12 18, 2017 to your lawyer, Mr. Cohen, from Assistant United 13 States Attorney, Jason Swergold. I'm going to mark this as 14 Court Exhibit 1 and will provide it to the government to retain 15 in its possession. I'd like to ask you some questions about the agreement 16 though before I do, Mr. Lewis. 17 18 Before I turn to Mr. Lewis, however, counsel, Mr. Swergold and Mr. Cohen, are there material differences 19 20 between the July 18 final letter and the March 22 draft of that 21 letter?

MR. SWERGOLD: The only difference, your Honor, is the name of the narcotics unit chief who signed the plea agreement.

THE COURT: Thank you.

So, Mr. Lewis, drawing your attention to the plea

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agreement, can I ask, did you sign the original of the plea agreement on the last page?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did you do that today in the presence of your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did you read the agreement before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your lawyer before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did you fully understand the agreement before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, Mr. Lewis, one of the features of your agreement with the government is that you've agreed on the guideline range that applies in this case. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You should know that agreement is binding on you and it's binding on the government, but it's not binding on me. As I told you earlier, I have my own independent obligation to determine what the correct advisory Sentencing Guidelines range is in your case and what the appropriate

sentence is.

Now, I'm not saying that I'm going to come up with any range that's different from the range that's contained in your plea agreement, but you need to understand that if I do, I will not let you withdraw your plea even if the range that I determine is higher than the one you agree to with the government. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Do you understand, Mr. Lewis, that under some circumstances, you or the government may have the right to appeal any sentence that I impose?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

In your plea agreement, you've waived a number of rights to appeal or otherwise challenge your conviction and sentence. Among other things, you've agreed not to file a direct appeal or to bring a collateral challenge, including, but not limited to, an application under Title 28 U.S.C. Sections 2255 or 2241 or to seek a sentence modification pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C., Section 3582(c) of any sentence that's within or below the stipulated guidelines range of 151 to 188 months imprisonment.

You have also agreed not to appeal any term of supervised release that is less than or equal to the statutory

maximum, and you've also agreed not to appeal any fine that is less than or equal to \$1 million.

Furthermore, you've agreed not to appeal your conviction or sentence or attack it collaterally on the basis that the government has failed to produce any discovery material, Jencks Act material, exculpatory material pursuant to Brady v. Maryland other than information establishing the factual innocence of the defendant, and impeachment material pursuant to Giglio v. United States that has not already been produced as of the date of the agreement.

Furthermore, although I understand that you are a United States citizen, you've agreed not to appeal your conviction or to challenge it collaterally on the basis of any actual or perceived adverse immigration consequences.

So, Mr. Lewis, do you understand the rights to appeal or challenge your conviction and sentence that you've waived in your plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Lewis, does this written plea agreement constitute your complete and total understanding of the entire agreement between you and the government?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Has anything been left out?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Other than what's written in this

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agreement, has anyone made any promise to you or offered you any inducements to plead guilty or to sign the plea agreement? THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or forced you to

sign the plea agreement or plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Has anyone made a promise to you as to what your sentence will be?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, I told you earlier that I would turn to you during this proceeding to ask you to tell me what it is that you did that makes you believe that you are quilty of the offense to which you intend to plead guilty.

Can you please tell me what it is that you did that makes you believe you are quilty of this offense.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. From 2008 to the date of my arrest, I agreed with others to distribute and possess with the intent to distribute cocaine base, and on or about October 2009 I sold cocaine base to another person. This occurred in Manhattan.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, when you did those things, did you know what you were doing was wrong and illegal?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

1	THE COURT: Thank you.	
2	Mr. Cohen, do you know of any valid defense that would	
3	prevail at trial or do you know of any reason why your client	
4	should not be permitted to plead guilty?	
5	MR. COHEN: No, your Honor.	
6	THE COURT: Thank you.	
7	Mr. Swergold, are there any additional questions that	
8	you'd like me to ask Mr. Lewis?	
9	MR. SWERGOLD: No, your Honor.	
10	THE COURT: Thank you.	
11	Mr. Swergold and Mr. Cohen, do both of you believe	
12	that there is a sufficient factual predicate for a guilty plea?	
13	MR. SWERGOLD: Yes, your Honor.	
14	MR. COHEN: Yes, your Honor.	
15	THE COURT: Thank you.	
16	Do either of you know of any reason that I should not	
17	accept the defendant's plea of guilty?	
18	MR. SWERGOLD: No, your Honor.	
19	MR. COHEN: No, your Honor.	
20	THE COURT: Thank you very much.	
21	Can I ask you to please stand now, Mr. Lewis. Thank	
22	you.	
23	(Complies)	
24	THE COURT: Mr. Lewis, as we discussed, Count One	
25	charges you with conspiracy to distribute and possess with	

intent to distribute 280 grams or more of mixtures and substances containing a detectable amount of cocaine base in connection with participation in a narcotics conspiracy from in or about 2008 to up to and including in or about 2016, in violation of 21 U.S.C., Section 846.

I understand that you wish to plead guilty to the lesser included offense of conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute mixtures and substances containing a detectable amount of cocaine base; that is, crack in connection with participation in a narcotics conspiracy from in or about 2008 to up to and including in or about 2016 in violation of 21 U.S.C., Section 841(b)(1)(C) and 846.

How do you plead to that offense?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, there's a forfeiture allegation with respect to Count One of the indictment. Do you admit the forfeiture allegations with respect to Count One of the indictment?

(Defendant consults with counsel)

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you. It is the finding of the Court in this case that Mr. Lewis is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea; that Mr. Lewis is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea; and

that the plea of guilty is a knowing and voluntary plea supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense.

The plea is, therefore, accepted, and Mr. Lewis is now adjudged guilty of that offense.

Thank you very much, Mr. Lewis. You can be seated. Thank you.

So, Mr. Lewis, the probation department will want to interview you in connection with a presentence report that I will prepare.

Mr. Cohen, do you wish to be present for any interview in connection with that report?

MR. COHEN: Yes, I do, your Honor.

Before you set a sentencing date, I'd like to say a word.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I will order that no interview take place unless counsel is present.

I am going to direct that the United States provide the probation officer with its factual statement within seven days.

Defense counsel, please arrange for Mr. Lewis to be interviewed by the probation department within the next 14 days. We'll notify them that a PSR needs to be prepared.

Mr. Lewis, if you choose to speak to the probation

department, please make sure that anything you choose to say is truthful and accurate. A presentence report is a very important document for me in deciding what the appropriate sentence is. It's a document that I read and will read very carefully.

I pause on this point briefly because you and your counsel have the right to review that report and to comment on it both before and at sentencing. So I want to urge you to take advantage of that right and to review the report, and let your counsel know if there are any errors in it or other issues with it so that he can bring them to the attention of the probation officer who's preparing the report, and ultimately bring them to my attention at or about sentence.

Thank you.

So with that, Mr. Cohen, proceed.

MR. COHEN: Yes. For several reasons, your Honor, we ask that you order an expedited sentence, hopefully sometime in the second or third week of September, if possible.

The major reason is that Mr. Lewis is presently still serving his state sentence, and it may impact upon the credit he gets in connection with this case; and in order to expedite it, your Honor, I will be away for a significant time in August. I would also ask that your Honor allow me to use the services of a mitigation expert that has previously been appointed by other courts in this jurisdiction. If you say

that you will allow that, I will prepare the appropriate -- I will send you a letter or prepare one to that effect.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Let me address each of those requests in turn.

On the first request, I'd like to hear the view of the United States. Is there a request for an expedited sentencing?

MR. SWERGOLD: Your Honor, I think that -- so the first point that I would make is I believe that the defendant is currently serving time in the state not for relevant conduct in this case, and so I don't know what to extent it will have an effect on his sentencing here. I don't believe it would have any sort of mandatory effect under the guidelines.

It sounds like if there's going to be a mitigation expert, that it might take a little longer to prepare for sentencing anyway. It sounds like the government will have to review a mitigation report that's prepared. That being said, the government is perfectly willing to go along with whatever schedule the Court thinks is appropriate in light of the facts that Mr. Cohen has just raised.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. COHEN: Your Honor, if I might. I've already spoken to the expert who is prepared to start working on this as soon as possible. As I said, I'm going to be away most of August, your Honor. I think it would actually be quicker if the mitigation expert were appointed.

As I said, I can't now discuss in detail or intelligently all of the sentencing issues that relate to the fact that Mr. Lewis is presently serving a sentence and has served other sentences as well before this, but whatever issues are raised will be addressed appropriately.

If you could set a date let's say for the week of September 25, that would be good. And if you would accept the request for the appointment of the mitigation expert, we would appreciate it.

THE COURT: Now, let me hear more about the request for an appointment of mitigation expert. I understand that you will be away for a period of the summer.

Beyond that, what's the basis for the appointment of a mitigation expert if you can tell me in open court.

MR. COHEN: This particular person, your Honor, is prepared to go in depth into Mr. Lewis' background and also his drug addiction problem that he's had. He's also prepared to find employment for Mr. Lewis. And, in particular, I haven't spoken to this woman yet, but this particular program that this mitigation expert would be interested in having Mr. Lewis participate in, so they have a certain expertise and certain knowledge that I think would be very helpful to your Honor in determining the appropriate sentence.

It would also, your Honor, since I wouldn't be doing the bulk of the work necessarily, that it would save the

government money because their hourly rate is less than the rate of a CJA. So I think on all those reasons, it makes a lot of sense in Mr. Lewis' case to have the services of a mitigation expert.

THE COURT: Thank you. I can't commit on the basis of that proffer to approve the appointment of a mitigation expert. I am not at this point going to deny it either. But I would want more, I will call it, justification for the appointment of a mitigation expert, and I would be looking to have a clear understanding of what it is that a mitigation expert would add to the sentencing process beyond the work that counsel would do.

It's not apparent to me from your proffer what specifically requires a separate expert to chime in on, so I can't commit at this point to appointing a mitigation expert.

I will allow you to submit a more detailed application using the E-voucher system to support the request, but I'm not going to grant the request at this time.

Does that make a difference for you in terms of the scheduling, Mr. Cohen?

MR. COHEN: No, your Honor. I still want the sentence to be expedited, so that if there is no mitigation expert, and I end up doing it, as I usually do in every case, I'll make sure it gets in on time so that we can expedite the sentence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SWERGOLD: Your Honor, if I may, I heard Mr. Cohen ask for the week of September 25.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SWERGOLD: As your Honor knows, we'll be on trial at least as of now against some of the other defendants in this case starting September 18, so perhaps if the Court is inclined to do it that week, maybe just near the end of the week in case the trial spills over.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, how is Monday, October 2 at 2:00 p.m.

MR. COHEN: That's fine. What time?

THE DEPUTY CLERK: 2:00 p.m.

THE COURT: Mr. Swergold, does that work for you as well?

MR. SWERGOLD: Yes, it does. Thank you. Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good. Thank you.

So sentencing will take place at that date and time.

Mr. Cohen, if you would like to make an application for appointment of a mitigation expert, please do so using the E-voucher system, and please include -- I think the system will require you to include it, but include a memorandum in your application that describes in particular the basis for the appointment of a mitigation expert.

I'm focused, as you can tell, in part on what the

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marginal utility is for a mitigation expert in addition to the 1 2 work that you would usually do in a case such as this. If you 3 put that in in the near future, I'm likely to see it sooner than later. 4 5 Good. Is there anything else that we should discuss before we adjourn? 6 7 MR. SWERGOLD: Not from the government. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. 9 Mr. Cohen. 10 MR. COHEN: No. Thank you, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Good. Thank you. Thank you all. 12 Good afternoon, Mr. Lewis. 13 This proceeding is adjourned. 14 (Adjourned) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24